

Partly cloudy.

A Good Suit

Can't be made out of poor material. You've got to get good materials to make anything good. We are selling Bicycle Clothing now. New patterns, new styles—new goods. We are showing some elegant Suits at

\$5.00, \$6.00 and \$8.00

In fancy Cassimeres and Cheviots; nobby patterns in Plaids and Checks. The materials in these Suits are good. They are well made and have all the latest improvements.

We want to call your attention particularly to

Our Vale Air Cushion Bicycle Suits

This is something new and well worth your inspection. Come and see them

—AT—

W. W. Allen

Cycling Costumes

Require special and appropriate materials, if dissatisfaction is to be avoided. The colorings must be unfading; the cloth must withstand hard service; the style and pattern must be suited to the use intended.

... All of these requisites obtain in our line of Cycling Cloths, ranging from fine all-Wool Cover Cloths to Special "Cycling Denims." Twenty-five different samples mailed on request. (To the trade only.)

EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE.

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.

Importers, Jobbers,

Dry Goods, Notions, Woolens, Etc.

OVERFLOW AT OMAHA

THE "BIG MUDDY" ON THE RAMPAGE AND CAUSING TROUBLE.

Threatens to Resume a Channel It Abandoned Twenty Years Ago and Run Much Property.

PART OF THE CITY INUNDED

RESIDENTS ON LOW LANDS FORCED TO FLEE FOR THEIR LIVES.

Davis Island, Below Vicksburg, Now Under Water—Situation Elsewhere Along the Mississippi.

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GLOBE SAVINGS BANK

EVIDENCE OF ROTTENNESS IN A DEFUNCT CHICAGO CONCERN.

C. W. Spaulding, President of the Institution, Alleged to Have Wrecked It by Use of "Dummies."

MISSING BONDS LOCATED

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS SECURITIES HYPOTHECATED OR SOLD.

Used by Spaulding, Who Was Treasurer of the Board, for His Own Purposes—Alteid's Property Transferred.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Each day's developments in the affairs of the defunct Globe Savings Bank brings to light more rottenness. Charles W. Spaulding, who was president of the concern, was also treasurer of the board of trustees of the University of Illinois, and, as stated in previous dispatches, he is accused of making away with \$300,000 of the university's cash and securities. Besides this, he is charged with gross irregularities in the conduct of his bank, and it is stated that he was in a position to favor borrowers to take care of the loose change that came into the bank. There was also a system of "running in dummies" to sign notes and draw out cash for the personal uses of the head officer. The receiver and his experts have not completed their investigation, and there is no telling what may develop.

The disappearance of the \$300,000 of endowment funds of the university has caused a general scanning of securities held by the different banking institutions in this city. It has been discovered that the First National Bank has in its vaults nearly \$200,000 of the bonds, which formed the endowment fund of the university, and of which Treasurer Spaulding was the custodian. Some of these bonds were sold outright to the bank, others are held as collateral for loans made to Spaulding. Another national bank is said to have some of the bonds. Some trace of the \$300,000 in cash (belonging to the University of Illinois) has also been found. On Saturday, April 3, the last business day before the failure of the Globe Savings Bank, Charles W. Spaulding, the private secretary, drew \$15,000 from the Globe Savings Bank and deposited it in the Northwestern Bank to Spaulding's private account.

Treasurer Spaulding, who was expected to come before the meeting of the board of trustees of the university today and explain the disappearance of the university funds entrusted to his keeping, failed to put in an appearance. At the meeting, which was held behind closed doors, E. G. Keith was elected treasurer in Mr. Spaulding's place. It was evident that the trustees are agreed on one point and that is that Mr. Spaulding has hypothecated the endowment funds, and that the board must now confine its attention to the work of collecting sufficient securities to cover the missing bonds and the cash fund of \$300,000 in Mr. Spaulding's possession. The board is expected to meet again tomorrow, but it is not known where he can obtain possession of them.

SPaulding is ALTEID'S FRIEND.

Notwithstanding the denial of ex-Governor John P. Alteid that he had nothing to do with the selection of Mr. Spaulding as treasurer of the university in 1894, or that he had anything to do with his appointment, an interesting report was submitted to the trustees this morning, which, it is said, showed that the ex-Governor was directly responsible for the selection of the banker's bondsmen. James E. Armstrong is the trustee who is guarding the report. It is made out that Mr. Spaulding was considered of such importance that it did not find its way to the records. Trustee Clark suggested that the bond of Spaulding should be strengthened, and advised that a meeting be called at which Mr. Spaulding should be present. Trustee Armstrong presented his report, which showed that Alteid was closely connected with the selection of Mr. Spaulding. The trustees do not receive any salary, but they are paid for their services. John P. Alteid owned the Globe Savings Bank about 1894. The ex-Governor transferred property on Third street and on LaSalle street, valued at \$25,000, to E. W. Schinke. Last Saturday the ex-Governor transferred the premises at Nos. 96 and 98 LaSalle street, valued at \$6,000, to M. D. Matteson.

Before leaving his retreat at the home of the Grand Calumet Heights Gun Club Mr. Spaulding had arranged for a transfer of property for him as treasurer of the university for \$100,000. This did not come to light until after his death. The property was valued at \$208,200. Mr. Spaulding having a one-third interest in it, which he transferred to the university. The property was other good and valuable considerations. Ford is ex-Governor Alteid's brother-in-law.

Charges of all kinds were made yesterday, but the directors and stockholders of the defunct bank arrested. More warrants were issued against the defunct bank. Spaulding, Vice President A. D. Avril and Cashier C. H. Churchill on the charge of \$17,000 was an indebtedness of John P. Alteid, and that \$3,000 was an indebtedness of the bank to the institution's doors were closed.

AMENDED BILL OF CHARGES.

Additional charges were made today in an amended bill filed by Charles E. Churchill, cashier of the defunct bank. The bill is part of the receivership proceedings, and brings into the case a number of persons not heretofore involved. President Spaulding in connection with the bank is dealt with extensively in the amended bill. It is averred Spaulding induced H. C. Haley to make three promissory notes aggregating upwards of \$15,000, payable to the order of Spaulding or the bank, on the assurance of \$100,000 in bonds. The notes were for \$5,000 each, and were secured by \$80,000 of the bank's property. Spaulding, it is charged, used the money for his own benefit and set apart \$5,000 in bonds. Property belonging to the bank has been applied by Spaulding, it is declared, in the purchase of real estate, and it is charged that he caused a portion of this real estate to be conveyed to others besides himself in order to conceal his interests. It is also averred that Spaulding has used the money of the bank to pay life insurance premiums, having policies to the extent of \$100,000.

Another section of the amended bill says that Spaulding, Edward Hayes, Charles I. Ford and John W. Lanchart, deceased, latter either for himself or ex-Governor John P. Alteid, purchased a tract of land of sixty acres in Cook county, and Spaulding, it is alleged, paid for his share of the property out of the funds of the Globe Savings Bank, and it is also charged that Ford, Lanchart or Alteid knew this. Of the sum of \$100,000, the state auditor ordered charged to the profit and loss account of the Globe Savings Bank. It is represented \$17,000 was an indebtedness of John P. Alteid, and that \$3,000 was an indebtedness nominally due from John W. Lanchart. It

STATESMEN PLEASED

MCKINLEY'S ACTION IN REGARD TO BIMETALLISM CONDEMNED.

No Criticism of the Three Men He Has Appointed to Visit Europe in the Interest of Silver.

VIEWS OF HENRY U. JOHNSON

HE THINKS THE EXPERIMENT WILL BE A "MONUMENTAL FAILURE."

Talks with Wolcott and Stevenson—The Bering Sea Question—Proposed Seizure of Armor-Plate Plants.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—President McKinley's appointment of a bimetallic monetary commission to visit Europe in the interest of international bimetalism was the leading topic of discussion among Washington statesmen to-day. The politicians and office holders at the capital know all about Senator Wolcott and Vice President Stevenson, but they require an introduction to General Charles Jackson Paine, of Massachusetts. They are told that General Paine is a bimetalist, with gold leanings, but he is a specialist in such matters and skill, and that he really believes that an international agreement is practicable. The prevailing comment is that President McKinley has executed a master stroke in the appointment of three bimetalists, two of whom are for free silver coinage and the other amenable to reason from a 16 to 1 point of view. It is recalled that the President said repeatedly during and after the campaign that he was for giving the proposition for international bimetalism a fair trial and to accord the free silverites every opportunity to make their case. It was the favorable consideration of commercial nations. It was recalled also that in his later utterances he was somewhat noncommittal as to the practicability of the project for an international indorsement of free coinage, but that he proposed to give the movement his hearty cooperation so that it could not be charged against him, as it was against Cleveland, that he was responsible for the defeat of the project. If failure attends the Wolcott-Stevenson-Paine effort, the President will be able to say that he had done the best he could and that he had fulfilled his duty. The simple honesty of the Executive in framing a commission unobjectionable to the most radical free silverites lifts him above the criticisms of even the most captious in the estimation of all Washington. The commission will hardly get ready to depart for Europe before the Bering Sea. There is much to do in the way of preliminary preparation, and then Senator Wolcott wants to participate in the tariff discussion in store, being vitally interested in revision of the schedules.

Commenting on the appointment of a bimetallic commission by President McKinley, Representative Johnson, of Indiana, tonight expressed the opinion that the experiment would prove to be the most "monumental failure of the age." Continuing, he said that the President had made a mistake in appointing a commission to bimetalism, and that it was unfortunate. It may embarrass the settlement of our monetary difficulties considerably. It may cause the waste of valuable time. The commercial values of the world are based on a gold standard, and a universal gold standard and nothing else can prevent it any more than human endeavor can set aside the law of gravitation.

An Associated Press dispatch says, that almost without exception the President's selections of monetary commissioners were made with a view to securing the least of party, were pleased with the selection of ex-Vice President Stevenson. It appears that this selection was the President's own, none appearing to urge his appointment. The President desired a Democrat, and high in his party and one of the earnest silver men, and he sent for Stevenson and, after talking the subject over with him, decided to make him a member of the commission. President McKinley desired that the subject of international bimetalism should be lifted above party politics and that the commission should be composed of those who would work in harmony toward bringing about an agreement. It was also believed by the President that the name of Mr. Stevenson would give the commission a certain amount of respectability.

Among the earnest advocates of the selection of Mr. Stevenson were Senators Hoar, Allison and Chandler, all of whom were with the President on the subject and recognized the wisdom of his selection. It was generally conceded for some time past that the President had made a mistake in selecting Mr. Stevenson, as his hardest work since the election has been in the direction of bringing about an agreement. It was also believed by the President that the name of Mr. Stevenson would give the commission a certain amount of respectability.

Senator Wolcott said to-day that gold standard countries would oppose any further depreciation of silver and efforts were being made to secure a conference at which the United States would be represented by gold standard countries. He said that the demand for gold by Japan in establishing a gold standard was a serious matter. He said that the United States was in a position to make a great contribution to the world's supply of gold, and that it was a matter of great importance to the United States to secure a conference at which the United States would be represented by gold standard countries. He said that the demand for gold by Japan in establishing a gold standard was a serious matter. He said that the United States was in a position to make a great contribution to the world's supply of gold, and that it was a matter of great importance to the United States to secure a conference at which the United States would be represented by gold standard countries.

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BIG 4 ROUTE

New York and Return

ONE AND ONE-THIRD FARE

On account of the Dedication of the Memorial Monument Erected to the Memory of General U. S. GRANT

The Grandest Military and Naval Pageant since the Grand Review of the United States Armies AT WASHINGTON.

At the close of the War of the Rebellion. Tickets will be sold to the public at the above rate, and to organized bodies in uniform, twenty-five or more, on solid ticket, One First-Class Fare for the Round Trip Tickets will be sold April 23 to 26, good to return till May 4.

Call at Big Four Office, No. 1 East Washington street, Massachusetts avenue and Union Station.

H. M. BRONSON, A. C. P. A.

CINCINNATI TRAINS

C. H. & D. R. Y.

Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, 2:30 a. m.	Cincinnati, 7:30 a. m.
Indianapolis, 2:30 p. m.	Cincinnati, 7:30 p. m.
Indianapolis, 4:45 a. m.	Cincinnati, 9:45 a. m.
Indianapolis, 4:45 p. m.	Cincinnati, 9:45 p. m.
Indianapolis, 6:45 a. m.	Cincinnati, 11:45 a. m.
Indianapolis, 6:45 p. m.	Cincinnati, 11:45 p. m.

DAITON TRAINS, C. H. & D. R. Y.

Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, 2:30 a. m.	Dayton, 7:30 a. m.
Indianapolis, 2:30 p. m.	Dayton, 7:30 p. m.
Indianapolis, 4:45 a. m.	Dayton, 9:45 a. m.
Indianapolis, 4:45 p. m.	Dayton, 9:45 p. m.
Indianapolis, 6:45 a. m.	Dayton, 11:45 a. m.
Indianapolis, 6:45 p. m.	Dayton, 11:45 p. m.

TOLEDO AND DETROIT TRAINS, C. H. & D. R. Y.

Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, 2:30 a. m.	Toledo, 7:30 a. m.
Indianapolis, 2:30 p. m.	Toledo, 7:30 p. m.
Indianapolis, 4:45 a. m.	Toledo, 9:45 a. m.
Indianapolis, 4:45 p. m.	Toledo, 9:45 p. m.
Indianapolis, 6:45 a. m.	Toledo, 11:45 a. m.
Indianapolis, 6:45 p. m.	Toledo, 11:45 p. m.

THE POPULAR MONON ROUTE

In the best CHICAGO time reduced to 4 1/2 HOURS

FOUR DAILY TRAINS

Leave Indianapolis	7:00 a. m.	11:50 a. m.	3:35 p. m.	10:15 p. m.
Trains arrive Indianapolis	2:30 a. m. <td>7:45 a. m.<td>1:15 p. m.<td>7:45 p. m.</td></td></td>	7:45 a. m. <td>1:15 p. m.<td>7:45 p. m.</td></td>	1:15 p. m. <td>7:45 p. m.</td>	7:45 p. m.
Local service	7:45 a. m.	11:50 a. m.	3:35 p. m.	10:15 p. m.
Leaves Chicago, returning	at 2:45 a. m.	at 8:00 a. m.	at 1:30 p. m.	at 8:00 p. m.

Ticket offices, 2 West Washington street, Union Station and Massachusetts avenue, Detroit, 3025, W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

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Choice Indianapolis 6 per cent. Improvement Bonds.

Corporation Bonds 6 per cent., payable in gold.

Other choice Municipal Bonds.

Price and particulars upon application.

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205 Indiana Trust Building.

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Deficiency Apparatus, Trusses, Elastic Hose, Surgical Dressings, Artificial Eyes in the State, Invalid Chair, all kinds of artificial limbs for the sick room. Trusses made and properly adjusted. Store open every Saturday night.

WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.

77 South Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

CHANGED HIS CREED.

Dr. McVaine, a Presbyterian, Has Decided to Join the Episcopalians.

NEW YORK, April 13.—A mild sensation was caused at the semi-annual meeting of the New York Presbytery yesterday by the reading of a letter from Rev. James Hall McVaine, in which the former New York pastor resigned from the Presbyterian ministry. Dr. McVaine explained his action on the ground that he was about to become an Episcopalian. Dr. McVaine had been known as one of the most finished graduates of Princeton College and of Princeton Theological Seminary, and there were few of those present at the meeting of the presbytery who did not know him personally. Dr. McVaine's letter was written at Rome on March 27. None of the ministers who attended the meeting of the presbytery seemed able to offer a satisfactory explanation of Dr. McVaine's course.

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Threatens to Resume a Channel It Abandoned Twenty Years Ago and Run Much Property.

PART OF THE CITY INUNDED

RESIDENTS ON LOW LANDS FORCED TO FLEE FOR THEIR LIVES.

Davis Island, Below Vicksburg, Now Under Water—Situation Elsewhere Along the Mississippi.

OMAHA, Neb., April 13.—Piling and boards and bags of sand, old hay and stones are being fed to the hungry maw of the "big muddy" at Omaha in an effort to restrain the manifest intention of that erratic stream to resume the channel abandoned twenty years ago. At nightfall it looked like the effort might succeed. But all hope is hedged about with provision: that the river does not rise any higher, that a north wind does not blow, and most unimportant of all, that the break in the bank above Florence lake is not so bad as the overflow of water indicates. East Omaha and North Omaha are flooded by the waters that are rushing from the overfull Missouri river. The residents are fleeing for their lives, leaving their possessions behind. The houses are standing in the flood submerged in water from one to five feet deep. Fields of grain and fences disappear beneath the surface of the water, and the trees no longer show any trunks.

The flood is pouring in on the low lands of the East Omaha bottoms in a stream estimated to be 2,000 feet in width. It is sweeping southward and pouring into Florence lake. The water in the lake has broken over the levee, and it is rushing with ever-increasing volume into Cutoff lake. It is sweeping over plowed and planted fields; it is driving residents from their homes; it is threatening to cut off the city from the north. The water stands from three to four feet deep in the water; it is pouring into Cutoff lake just north of the long bridge which leads to Courtland beach. In the last twelve hours Cutoff has risen almost two feet. If this rate continues it is anticipated that by morning the lake will overflow on to the levee. If this should occur and the rise be still maintained the entire southern portion of East Omaha would be threatened with a most disastrous flood, as there is no elevation of land to stem the outpouring.

The beginning of the flood occurred several days ago. For weeks past the river has been rising gradually. It was thought there was no danger. The levees would hold, it was thought. They did hold until two days ago. Then the mighty volume could not be restrained longer. Two days ago the water broke through the levee at the bend of the river just below Florence. It came slowly at first, but it found easier passage as time went by. Early yesterday afternoon the force became irresistible. A great hole was dug in the shore. A streamer, but that appeared to block the way was torn out and the water poured by the river. The water having chosen and made its path, poured along it into the bottoms to the south. The speed of the flood was rapid. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon North Omaha was surrounded on all sides with dry land. At 5 o'clock the people in many of the houses on the levee were fleeing from their homes. This morning this portion was covered with water from one to five feet deep.

At present the worst of the flooded district is located just north of North Omaha. At Shreveport, a small stream has skirted directly to the south. The stream skirts the east end of the little settlement known as North Omaha. It began to creep along the bottom about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It first drove out of their houses and from the premises three milkmen, Erickson, Larson, and Charles Prater, took within its bosom a dozen cottages. The Rileys, the Petersons, the Johnsons, the Schafers, the Knapps, the Clarks and several other families decamped about 5 o'clock. The stream is now about a mile from the city and is about a distance of half a mile and struck another little settlement. The residents here at 6 o'clock began to move. Among those who had to vacate were the families of Thomas Plummer, Milton Hibby, George Shickles, Frank Burdick, Charles Prater, Erick Peterson, Charles Butcher, Enquist and Murphy. All these people were forced to abandon their houses in haste, some of them with only their night clothes on. Many narrow escapes from drowning are recalled, but so far as is known no lives were lost. Efforts to recover personal effects from the engulfed houses have been hurried out to protect the houses in the flooded district, and have succeeded in recovering a few. The water is now about west, confining it to the channel cut from the river to Florence lake, and from Florence lake to Cutoff lake. This has saved most of North Omaha from destruction. The water is now rising rapidly, filling up the levee and threatening to break through it. The water is now about five feet over the levee. It is held back by the levee, but it is taking over the levee and from there on to the river the old bed is crossed by paved streets, street-car tracks, and the levee is being washed out before the Missouri can resume its abandoned bed. There is much uncertainty owing to the extensive property involved.

Should the river complete the cut-off it will have threatened the city from the east. The levee factory plants, including the great Carter white lead works, will be moved to the east. The property on the levee is being moved to the east. The property on the levee is being moved to the east.

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